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ABSTRACT

This study determined the magnitude of disparity between men and women in China in relation to illiteracy and occupational status. Region and ethnicity are used as control variables. The data collected are from a 10 percent sampling of the 1982 census; the total sample size includes a population of 100,380,000 nationwide. The census questionnaire distinguishes six educational levels--from illiterate to college graduate--that are analyzed in this study. Seven types of occupations are distinguished; "workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery" account for 72 percent of the working population. The 55 identified minorities and the majority Han are recorded as nationality groups. Illiteracy is generally more widespread among women than among men, but this relationship varies according to region and ethnicity. Illiteracy is related to occupational status, but women are rarely found among cadres (heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises, and institutions), even in regions or ethnic groups where the level of illiteracy among women is very low. The effect of region and ethnicity on illiteracy and on the occupational status of men and women could be determined more precisely by an examination of data at the intra-provincial level. Tables of findings comprise nearly one-half of the report. (CJH)

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# ILLITERACY, SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN PRESENT-DAY CHINA

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## Abstract

An analysis is made of data on illiteracy in present-day China, in relation with sex and occupational status, and controlling for region and ethnicity. The data are from the 1982 Census. Illiteracy is generally much more widespread among women than men, but this relationship varies according to region and ethnicity. Illiteracy is also generally related to occupational status, but women are rarely found among cadres, even in the regions or ethnic groups where the level of illiteracy of women is very low. The respective effect of region and ethnicity on the illiteracy and on the occupational status of men and women could be determined more precisely by an examination of data at the intra-provincial level.

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In recent reports from China, complaints have been voiced about the discrimination against Chinese women in schooling and in job opportunities and promotions. Since the late 1970s, unemployment in China has reached large proportions, as the population growth was rapid and some forty million young men and women who had been to the countryside during the Cultural Revolution were coming back to the cities and towns and were competing for schooling and job opportunities. It is claimed that these men and women do not have equal chances, that "old feudal ideas about male superiority" have made a comeback, and that many employers prefer to hire men because "women have to be granted long maternity leaves"[1].

Attempts are being made to guarantee fair practices concerning men and women at shool and at work. In 1980, China ratified the United Nations "Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination Against Women". At present, many Women's Federations throughout the country gather information on qualified women to recommend them for appropriate positions in government units. Political pressure is also exerted on school officials and work units in order to recruit larger proportions of women.

The purpose of this paper is to determine the magnitude of the disparity between men and women of China, with respect to illiteracy and occupational status, and using region and ethnicity as control variables.

## THE DATA

The data analyzed in this paper are from the third population census of the People's Republic of China, held on July 1st, 1982. In addition to sex, the census questionnaire included the following variables[2] which will be analyzed in this paper:

### Educational level

The questionnaire distinguished six educational levels: (i) college graduate; (ii) undergraduate; (iii) senior middle school; (iv) junior middle school; (v) primary school; (vi) illiterate or semi-literate.

People who are considered literate are those who, being at least 12 years of age, know more than 1500 words and are able to read simple language books and newspapers or write simple messages. People at the age of 12 years and above who declared themselves to be "illiterate or know only a few words" were counted as "illiterates or semi-literates". Generally speaking, literacy is associated with the

completion of primary school, and semi-literacy with the attendance of part of pimary school.

Of the six educational levels mentioned, we have chosen "illiterate or semi-literate" as our unit of analysis because of the social significance of being or not being literate and because the category "illiterate or semi-literate" divides the 12-year-old-plus population of China into two large groups, 32% of the population being illiterate or semi-literate and 68% literate.

Occupational status

The Census distinguished seven types of occupations in the working population:

a) Professional and technical personnel;

b) Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions;

c) Office clerks and related staff;

d) Workers engaged in commerce;

e) Workers engaged in service trade;

f) Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery;

g) Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities.

The most widespread type of occupation is "workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery", accounting for 72% of the total working population. The next largest type of occupation is "workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities", with 16%. Third is "professional and technical personnel": 5%. Fourth is "workers engaged in service trade": 2%. Each of the three other categories comprise less than 2% of the working population.

The Census has also identied specific categories of occupations within each of the seven types.

The "professional and technical personnel" type has eleven categories, the most prominent of which are (in terms of proportion of working population in that type):

- teaching (36%);
- economic affairs (29%);
- health and medical work (17%); and
- engineering, agriculture and forestry (11%).

The "heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions" type is subdivided into four categories:

- government agencies (10%);
- party committees and people's organizations (16%);

- street administrative offices/rural people's communes (5%); and
- enterprises, institutions and related administrative organs (69%).

Four categories make up the "office clerks and related staff" type:

- administrative staff (54%);
- staff for political and security affairs (30%);
- postal staff (9%); and
- other office clerks and staff (7%).

The categories of the "workers engaged in commerce" type are:

- sales staff (75%);
- purchasing agents and workers for supply and sales of commodities (20%);
- procurement staff (4%); and
- other workers engaged in commerce (1%).

For type "workers engaged in service trade", five categories are listed:

- attendants (68%);
- cooks and kitchen workers (26%);
- guides (0.02%);

- workers for repairing consumer goods (5%); and
- other workers in service trade (0.8%).

The eight categories distinguished in type "workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery" are:

- responsible persons for agricultural activities (0.5%);
- farming (96%);
- forestry (0.8%);
- animal husbandry (1.5%);
- fishery (0.5%);
- hunting (0.001%);
- operators of agricultural machines (0.6%); and
- others (0.2%).

A total of 27 categories are listed in type "workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activites". The largest ones (which account for 60% of the working population in this type) are:

- mining, quarrying, exploring, well-drilling, salt-making (5%);
- textiles, knitting and dyeing (6%);
- clothing (6%);
- wood processing, wood, bamboo, hemp, cane, palm and straw products (8%);

- forging, manufacture of tools and installation of machine tools (8%);
- installation, repairing and assembling of electric and electronic equipment and related activities (5%);
- construction workers (8%); and
- operators for transportation equipment (8%).

Territory inhabited

At the provincial level, there are 21 provinces, 3 municipalities and 5 autonomous regions. At a lower level, there are 220 cities and 2137 county-level units. The Census has recorded territory inhabited at the provincial level and at the city/county level. 79.4% of the population are in the counties; the rest are in cities (14.4%) or towns (6.2%).

Nationality

For the recording of nationality, the enumerators were instructed to consult the list of nationalities - the 55 national minorities and the Han - that was given to them to ensure that they would be identified properly. They were to record the nationality name given in the list even if a different nationality name was used locally. For the nationalities not included in the list (about a half million people were classified in the category "unidentified minorities"),

they were to record the names referred to by the minorities themselves. In the case of parents who did not have the same nationality, the parents were to decide which nationality to attribute to their children under 18 years of age. Persons of age 18 or above were free to choose either their father's or their mother's nationality[3]. In all, the 55 national minorities make up 6.7% of the population, the remaining 93.3% belonging to the Han majority.

The 10% sample

The data analyzed were obtained from the tabulated results of the 10% sampling of the 1982 census published in Beijing in July 1983[4]. The report states that: "this material contains the results of the 10% sample tabulation which is based on the method of systematic and cluster sampling; and 10% of the production teams and residents' groups (normally, in each team or group, there are 50 households, about 200 persons) have been selected throughout the country. The selected 10% samples have been processed by computers. The total sample size covers a population of 100,380,000 in 659,759 production teams and residents' groups."[5]

## ANALYSIS OF DATA

### Illiteracy, sex, and territory inhabited

At the national level, the proportion of female illiterates and semi-literates (45%) is substantially larger than that of male illiterates and semi-literates (19%), and the female/male inequality ratio (i.e. the percentage of female illiterates and semi-literates divided by the percentage of male illiterates and semi-literates) is 2.37 (see table 1).

At the level of economic regions, the female/male inequality ratio is generally large in the Central-South (composed of Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Guangxi) and generally small in the Northwest (composed of Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Xinjiang and Qinghai).

At the provincial level, the female/male inequality ratio varies among the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. But, in most cases (25/29), the variation is not very large. The ratio is exceptionally small for Tibet (1.36) and Xinjiang (1.42) and large for Shanghai (3.71) and Guangdong (4.11).

The area inhabited (at the provincial level) and sex have a cumulative effect on the level of illiteracy: the percentage of male illiterates and semi-literates in Beijing (8%), Tianjin (8%), Shanghai

(7%), Liaoning (10%) and Guangdong (9%) contrasts sharply with that of females in Anhui (64%), Guizhou (67%), Tibet (86%), Yunnan (64%), Gansu (65%) and Qinghai (63%).

The disparity between males and females with regard to illiteracy is not much different in the cities (inequality ratio: 2.78) and in the counties (inequality ratio: 2.33) (see table 2). In rural areas, one woman out of two is illiterate or semi-literate. In the cities, illiteracy among males is much lower (9%). The illiteracy of females in the cities is comparable, quantitatively, to the illiteracy of males in the counties: a little more females in the cities (25%) than males in the counties (21%) are illiterates and semi-literates.

Illiteracy, sex, and ethnicity

The disparity between male and female illiteracy varies among the nationalities (see table 3). The female/male inequality ratio is relatively small (less than 1.36) among 14 nationalities and large (more than 2.19) among 14 other nationalities.

Moreover, in four territories - Yunnan, Xinjiang, Gansu and Heilongjiang -, there are nationalities (a total of 19) whose inequality ratio is small and other nationalities whose inequality ratio is large. The 28 nationalities with a small or large ratio, and the territories where they are mainly located, are as follows (the percentage in paren-

theses represent the proportions of illiterates and semi-literates among males and females combined):

Small (-1.36) ratio of female/male inequality

| | |
|---|---|
| Yunnan | : Wa (69%)<br>Lahu (82%)<br>Jingpo (63%)<br>Bulang (71%)<br>Nu (66%)<br>Dulong (49%)<br>Jinuo (54%) |
| Xinjiang | : Uygur (42%)<br>Uzbek (20%)<br>Tataer (9%) |
| Gansu | : Dongxiang (87%) |
| Heilongjiang | : Dawoer (18%)<br>Oroqen (23%) |
| Inner Mongolia | : Dawoer (18%)<br>Oroqen (23%) |
| Tibet | : Luoba (82%) |

Large (+2.19) ratio of female/male inequality

| | |
|---|---|
| Yunnan | : Zhuang (31%)<br>Bai (41%)<br>Naxi (38%) |
| Xinjiang | : Russian (15%) |
| Gansu | : Yugu (37%) |
| Heilongjiang | : Korean (10%) |
| Jilin | : Korean (10%) |
| Liaoning | : Korean (10%) |
| Guizhou | : Buyi (56%)<br>Dong (45%)<br>Shui (62%) |
| Guangxi | : Zhuang (31%)<br>Dong (45%)<br>Mulao (35%)<br>Jing (37%) |
| Hunan | : Dong (45%)<br>Tujia (33%) |
| Hubei | : Tujia (33%) |
| Fujian | : Gaoshan (24%) |

## Illiteracy and occupational status

The level of illiteracy is not the same for each of the seven main types of occupations (see table 4). The percentage of illiterates

and semi-literates is very small among the first three types: "professionals" (0.4%), "cadres" (2%) and "office clerks" (1%). It is more noticeable among "commerce workers" (6%), "industrial workers" (8%) and "service trade workers" (18%). But the highest percentage is found among "peasants" (37%).

Within each of the seven types of occupations, there are additional variations in the level of illiteracy between the various categories which make up each type. Following are the categories of occupations which are out of line with the other categories of occupations of the same type in terms of level of illiteracy:

a) Among "cadres", illiteracy is practically non-existent in categories "government agencies" and "party committees and people's organizations". However, illiteracy is noticeable (7%) in category "street administrative offices/rural people's communes".

b) Among "commerce workers", illiteracy is exceptionally low for category "purchasing agents and workers for supply and sales of commodities" (2%).

c) Among "service trade workers", illiteracy is low for guides (5%) and high for category "other workers" (32%).

d) Among "peasants", illiteracy is low for "operators of agricultural machines" (4%), rather low for "responsible persons for agricultural activities" (12%) and high for those involved in "animal husbandry" (52%).

e) Among "industrial workers", illiteracy is low for categories "forging, manufacture of tools and installation of machine tools" (4%) and "installation, repairing and assembling of electric and electronic equipment and related activities" (2%), and noticeably higher for "mining, quarrying, exploring, well-drilling, salt-making" (14%) and "wood processing, wood, bamboo, hemp, cane, palm and straw products" (12%).

Sex and occupational status

A division of labour in China is revealed by statistics on the working population (see table 5). Of the total adult population recorded as "working population", 56.3% are men and 43.7 women. In addition to this general overrepresentation of men in the working population, men are substantially overrepresented in two types occupations: "office clerks" and "cadres". Two other types of occupations are somewhat overrepresented by men: "professionals" and "industrial workers". Proportionately, women are more numerous in three types of occupations: "commerce workers", "service trade workers" and "peasants".

It appears, then, that the move away from farm work in China tends to be in different directions for men and for women: men would become industry workers and women would become commerce or service trade workers.

## Occupational status and territory inhabited

The three provinces of the Northeast region - Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang - share with Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai the same pattern of distribution of occupations: in these territories, there is an underrepresentation of "peasants" and an overrepresentation of the six other types of occupations (see table 6). The reverse pattern is characteristic of the territories of the Southwest region - Guizhou, Sichuan, Tibet and Yunnan -, with the exception of "cadres" and "office clerks" in Tibet, both of which are close to the national average. The emphasis on type "peasants" and the underrepresentation of the six other types of occupations is also characteristic of Henan (in the North), Anhui (in the East) and Guangxi (in the Central-South).

In the East region, Zhejiang and Jiangsu are underrepresented in type "peasants" and overrepresented in type "industrial workers". In Fujian and Guangdong (both in the Central-South region), a relatively large number of people are employed as "commerce workers".

In Gansu (Northwest region), "commerce workers", "service trade workers" and "industrial workers" are underrepresented, and "peasants" are relatively numerous. In Xinjiang (Northwest), there are relatively fewer "peasants" and more "professionals", "cadres", "office clerks", and "service trade workers". In Qinghai (Northwest), the pattern is the same, but with less contrast.

## Occupational status and ethnicity

The Han proportionately outnumber the national minorities in all types of occupations except "peasants" (see table 7). The national minorities are especially underrepresented in types "commerce workers", "service trade workers" and "industrial workers", although their numbers are also relatively small in "professionals" and "cadres". Among the national minorities as a whole, 84% are in type "peasants", in comparison with 71% for the Han. An examination of the data for each national minority reveals that the emphasis on "peasants" is found in 33 of the 55 minorities; for 15 of these 33 minorities, all types of occupations except "peasants" are underrepresented; the other 18 minorities are not overrepresented in any of the other six types of occupations (see table 8). However, 10 minorities have relatively few people working as peasants. The data on these minorities attenuate the general observation about the occupational structure of the national minorities taken as a whole.

Below is a list of the minorities with a large and those with a small percentage of "peasants", along with the territories where these minorities are mainly located. In two territories - Fujian and Xinjiang -, there are both large and small "peasant" minorities. Large "peasant" minorities are found in 14 territories and small "peasant" minorities in 8 territories.

| The 33 national minorities with a large percentage of "peasants" (+85%) and the territories where they are mainly located | The 10 national minorities with a small percentage of "peasants" (-59%) and the territories where they are mainly located |
|---|---|
| Fujian: She | Fujian: Gaoshan |
| Xinjiang: Kirgiz | Xinjiang: Xibo, Uzbek, Russian, Tataer |
| Tibet: Tibetan, Luoba | Jilin: Korean, Man |
| Qinghai: Tibetan, Tu, Sala | Liaoning: Korean, Man, Xibo |
| Sichuan: Tibetan, Miao, Yi, Qiang | Heilongjiang: Korean, Man, Dawoer, Oroqen, Hezhe |
| Gansu: Tibetan, Dongxiang, Sala, Baoan | Hebei: Man |
| Yunnan: Tibetan, Miao, Yi, Zhuang Yao, Hani, Dai, Lisu, Wa Lahu, Jingpo, Bulang, Achang, Pumi, Nu, Benglong | Beijing: Man |
| Guizhou: Miao, Yi, Buyi, Dong, Yao, Shui, Gelao | Inner Mongolia: Man, Dawoer, Oroqen |
| Hunan: Miao, Dong, Yao, Tujia | |
| Guangxi: Miao, Yi, Zhuang, Dong, Yao, Mulao, Maonan | |
| Guangdong: Miao, Zhuang, Yao, Li, She | |
| Hubei: Tujia | |
| Zhejiang: She | |
| Jiangxi: She | |

Sex, working population, and ethnicity

There are variations among the national minorities in the percentage of women in the working population. At one extreme - the Oroqen -, the proportion of women in the working population is as low as 30%. At the other extreme - the Jing -, the proportion reaches 54% (see table 9).

Following is a list of the national minorities with a large and those with a small percentage of women in the working population, and of the territories where they are mainly located.

In four territories - Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan and Xinjiang -, there are minorities with a large and minorities with a small percentage of women in the working population. A total of 12 minorities are in this situation.

| The 9 national minorities with a large percentage (+49%) of women in the working population and the territories where they are mainly located | The 11 national minorities with a small percentage (-39%) of women in the working population and the territories where they are mainly located |
|---|---|
| Qinghai: Tibetan | Qinghai: Mongol, Kazakk |
| Gansu: Tibetan | Gansu: Mongol, Kazak |
| Yunnan: Tibetan, Bai, Jingpo, Achang, Nu | Yunnan: Dulong |
| Xinjiang: Russian | Xinjiang: Mongol, Kazak, Xibo, Uzbek, Tataer |
| Tibet: Tibetan, Luoba | Inner Mongolia: Mongol, Man, Dawoer Ewenke, Oroqen |
| Sichuan: Tibetan | Liaoning: Mongol, Man, Xibo |
| Guangxi: Maonan, Jing | Jilin: Mongol, Man |
| | Heilongjiang: Mongol, Man, Dawoer, Ewenke, Oroqen |
| | Hebei and Beijing: Man |
| | Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi and Guangdong: She |

## Illiteracy, sex, occupational status, and ethnicity

### a) Small inequality ratio of illiteracy

Where the female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy is small and the total level of illiteracy is low, we would expect women to be relatively more numerous in the occupations associated with a low level of illiteracy: "professionals", "office clerks", "cadres", and, to a

lesser extent, "commerce workers" and "industrial workers". Conversely, there would be relatively few women in types "service trade workers" and, especially, "peasants".

The nationalities with a small inequality ratio (-1.32) and a low level of illiteracy (-30%) are: the Dawoer, the Uzbek, the Tataer and the Oroqen (see table 10). In all four, women are indeed overrepresented among "professionals". However, in all four also, women are underrepresented among "cadres". Among "industrial workers", women are not very numerous; in fact Dawoer, Uzbek and Tataer women are underrepresented in that type. Among "peasants", there is an underrepresentation of Dawoer, Uzbek and Oroqen women. Dawoer and Oroqen women tend to cluster in "commerce workers" and "service trade workers" (in addition to "professionals"). There is a cluster of Tataer women in "office clerks" and "commerce workers". The overrepresentation of Uzbek women is solely in type "professionals".

Six nationalities - Wa, Lahu, Dongxiang, Bulang, Nu and Luoba - are characterized by a small female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy and a high total level of illiteracy. In five of the six (the Luoba excepted), women are scarce among "professionals", "cadres" and "office clerks", and in four of the six (the Luoba and the Nu excepted), they are scarce among "industrial workers". In four of the six also (the Luoba and the Wa excepted), they are underrepresented among "commerce workers". In all six, the proportional representation of men

and women among "peasants" is about the same. The Luoba are over-represented in "professionals" and the Nu, the Wa and the Lahu are overrepresented in "service trade workers".

b) Large inequality ratio of illiteracy

Nationalities with a large female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy are expected to be highly differentiated in terms of occupational status because of the relationship between illiteracy and type of occupation. However, the differentiation would be weaker for the nationalities whose total level of illiteracy is very low: in these cases, women have a low level of illiteracy, despite the disparity with men's level of illiteracy, because the latter is extremely low.

Three nationalities have a large female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy and a low total level of illiteracy: the Korean, the Gaoshan and the Russian (see table 11). in all three, women are overrepresented among "commerce workers" and "peasants", and underrepresented among "cadres" and "industrial workers". In addition, Korean women are proportionately numerous among "service trade workers" and scarce among "office clerks". Gaoshan women are numerous among "professionals" and scarce among "office clerks" and "service trade workers". And Russian women are relatively numerous among "professionals", "office clerks" and "service trade workers".

In four nationalities - Buyi, Dong, Bai and Shui -, there is a large female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy and a high total level of illiteracy. In all four, there are relatively few women among "professionals", "cadres", "office clerks" and "industrial workers". Buyi and Bai women are practically not found among "commerce workers". There is a cluster of Dong and Bai women among "service trade workers". Bai women are also very numerous among "peasants". Shui women are proportionately scarce among "service trade workers".

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The data analyzed are from the 1982 Census in the PRC. The dependent variable is "educational level", and the unit of analysis is "illiteracy", as measured by the percentage of illiterates and semi-literates: 32% of the 12-year-old-plus population is illiterate or semi-literate. The independent variables are "sex" and "occupational status". Seven types are distinguished in variable "occupational status". The largest type is "peasants", accounting for 72% of the total working population. The next largest one is "industrial workers" (16%).

Within each type of occupation, there is a varying number (between 4 and 27) of categories of occupations. Outstanding categories of occupations (in terms of proportion of incumbents) are: (a) among "professionals": "teaching", "economic affairs", "health and medical work" and "engineering, agriculture and forestry"; (b) among "cadres":

"heads of enterprises and institutions", "heads of party committees and people's organizations" and "heads of government agencies"; (c) among "office clerks": "administrative staff" and "staff for political and security affairs"; (d) among "commerce workers": "sales staff" and "purchasing agents and workers for supply and sales of commodities"; (e) among "service trade workers": "attendants" and "cooks and kitchen workers"; (f) among "peasants": "farmers"; and (g) among "industrial workers": "manufacture, installation and operation of tools and equipment", "textiles and clothing", "wood and wood-related products" and "construction".

The two control variables are: "territory inhabited" (in terms of economic region, province and city/county) and "nationality" (i.e. the Han and the 55 national minorities). Two types of analyses were made with nationalities: Han in comparison with the 55 national minorities taken as a whole; and the national minorities examined individually and in comparison with one another.

The data analyzed are based on a systematic 10% sampling of all production teams and residents' groups across the country.

At the national level, the percentage of female illiterates and semi-literates is more than twice as large as that of males. But there are variations: the female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy is generally large in the Central-South economic region and generally small

in the Northwest economic region. At the provincial level, the inequality ratio is exceptionally small for Tibet and Xinjiang, and large for Shanghai and Guangdong. Variables "sex", "province inhabited" and "city/county", in addition to "age", have a cumulative effect on illiteracy, making for very wide disparities among various segments of the Chinese population.

The female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy varies among the nationalities: it is small among 14 nationalities and large among 14 other nationalities. Moreover, in Yunnan, Xinjiang, Gansu and Heilongjiang, there are nationalities - a total of 19 - whose inequality ratio is small as well as other nationalities whose inequality ratio is large.

There is very little or no illiteracy among "professionals", "cadres" and "office clerks". There is some illiteracy among "commerce workers", "industrial workers" and "service trade workers". And illiteracy is rather widespread among "peasants". The seven types of occupations are not completely homogeneous, in terms of the illiteracy of the various categories of occupations they comprise. In most cases, however, the categories that are out of line represent a relatively small fraction of the population of all categories of a given type and, consequently, do not influence the overall result very much. One exception is the category "purchasing agents" in type "commerce workers". The "purchasing agents" have a substantially lower level of

illiteracy than the three other categories of type "commerce workers", and they represent a sizeable proportion of the population of all categories of this type. Another exception are the "industrial workers" who manufacture or install "machine tools" or "electronic equipment", their level of illiteracy being relatively low and their combined share of type "industrial workers" being fairly substantial.

Women are relatively less numerous than men in the working population. In addition, men, rather than women, tend to occupy positions as "office clerks", "cadres" and, to some extent, "professionals" and "industrial workers". As the occupational structure slowly shifts away from farming, women tend to become workers in "commerce" or "service trade".

The various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have different proportions of "peasants" in their respective working population. The proportion is large in the territories of the Southwest economic region and in Gansu, Hunan, Anhui and Guangxi. It is small in the territories of the Northeast economic region and in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Xinjiang. "Commerce workers" are relatively numerous in Fujian and Guangdong, and "industrial workers" are relatively numerous in Zhejiang and Jiangsu. Gansu has relatively few "commerce workers" and "industrial workers".

A comparison of the Han with all national minorities combined shows that the proportion of "peasants" in the working population is higher among the national minorities. But a closer look at the minorities reveals that that is true for only 33 of the minorities. In the case of 10 other minorities, there are relatively few people working as "peasants". In Fujian and Xinjiang, there are both large and small "peasant" minorities (7 in all). Large and/or small "peasant" minorities are found in a total of 20 territories.

The proportion of women in the working population varies among the nationalities: in 9 cases, it is close to or over, half the total working population; and in 11 other cases, it is less than two-fifths. In Qinghai, Gansu, Yunnan and Xinjiang, there are minorities with a large and minorities with a small proportion of women in the working population: a total of 12 minorities are in this situation.

Four nationalities - Dawoer, Uzbek, Tataer and Oroqen - have a small female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy, as well as a low level of illiteracy. As expected, there is an overrepresentation of women among "professionals" for these nationalities. However, relatively few women of these nationalities work as "cadres". Other tendencies are not shared by all four nationalities.

Six nationalities - Wa, Lahu, Dongxiang, Bulang, Nu and Luoba - have a small inequality ratio and a high level of illiteracy. Women of

these nationalities are scarce among the "cadres" and the "office clerks", and are found among "peasants" in the same proportion as men. The other tendencies displayed are not shared by all six.

The Korean, The Gaoshan and the Russian have a large inequality ratio and a low level of illiteracy. Women in these nationalities are relatively numerous among "commerce workers" and "peasants", and few among "cadres" and "industrial workers".

Where the inequality ratio is large and the level of illiteracy is high - which is the case of the Buyi, the Dong, the Dai and the Shui -, the proportion of women is smaller among "professionals", "cadres", "office clerks" and "industrial workers".

Thus, female illiteracy is more than twice larger than male illiteracy, and the female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy varies according to territory inhabited and nationality.

Illiteracy also varies according to occupational status: it is lowest among professionals, cadres and office clerks, and highest among peasants. Almost three-fourths of the working population are peasants, especially farmers. That proportion varies according to economic region, province and nationality (Han/national minorities combined, and among the national minorities).

The percentage of women in the working population is smaller than that of men; but there are variations among the nationalities. Women who are in the working population are relatively scarce among professionals, cadres, office clerks and industrial workers. Where both men and women have a low level of illiteracy, women are relatively numerous among professionals. But in that case, as well as in all other cases, women are susbstantially outnumbered by men as cadres. In all other cases, also, women are relatively scarce among professionals.

In six province-level territories, there is some incongruence between region and ethnicity (i.e. various national minorities inhabiting a given territory have contrasting characteristics with one another), in terms of one or more of the following: (a) female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy; (b) percentage of peasants in the working population; and (c) percentage of women in the working population. This phenomenon involves 27 of the 55 national minorities. It points to the respective influence of region and ethnicity, and deserves to be probed into further through intra-provincial observations.

## Notes

(1) Tan Manni. "Women: Fighting Discrimination in Jobs and Schooling". **China Reconstructs**, XXXV, 3, March 1986, 34-41.

(2) Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. **The Major Documents on China's Population Census.** Beijing, July 1983, pp. 8-30.

(3) The instructions specified that: "According to the stipulations in the "Circular Concerning the Principle for Handling the Cases of Resuming and Changing Nationality" issued by the State Commission on Nationalities Affairs, the Population Census Leading Groups under the State Council and the Ministry of Public Security on November 28, 1981, those who want to resume or change their nationalities should go through the formalities at the household registration organs before June 30, 1982. A foreigner who has acquired Chinese citizenship, if his/her original nationality is the same as one of ours, should fill out this column with this one. For example, a Korean having acquired Chinese citizenship should put down Korean nationality in the questionnaire. Otherwise, just fill it with "acquired citizenship", a short form for a foreigner having acquired Chinese citizenship." Ibid., p. 23.

(4) Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. **Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China.** Beijing, July 1983.

(5) Ibid., p. 3.

## Appendix: Tables


Table 1: Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates, by province.

Table 2: Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates in cities and counties.

Table 3: Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates among the nationalities.

Table 4: Illiterates and semi-literates, by occupation.

Table 5: Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage.

Table 6: Occupational status of working population, by province, in percentage.

Table 7: Occupational status of working population, among Han and national minorities, in percentage.

Table 8: Occupational status of working population of each nationality, in percentage.

Table 9: Percentage of women in working population, by nationality.

Table 10: Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with a small female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy.

Table 11: Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with a large female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy.

Table 1

Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates, by province

| Province | Total | Male | Female | Female/male inequality ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| National | 32 | 19 | 45 | 2.37 |
| Northeast | | | | |
| Liaoning | 17 | 10 | 23 | 2.30 |
| Jilin | 22 | 15 | 29 | 1.93 |
| Heilongjiang | 22 | 14 | 30 | 2.14 |
| North | | | | |
| Beijing | 15 | 8 | 22 | 2.75 |
| Tianjin | 17 | 8 | 26 | 3.25 |
| Hebei | 30 | 17 | 42 | 2.47 |
| Shandong | 37 | 22 | 52 | 2.36 |
| Henan | 37 | 23 | 51 | 2.22 |
| Inner Mongolia | 31 | 22 | 42 | 1.91 |
| Shanxi | 24 | 16 | 34 | 2.12 |
| East | | | | |
| Shanghai | 17 | 7 | 26 | 3.71 |
| Zhejiang | 31 | 19 | 44 | 2.32 |
| Jiangsu | 35 | 19 | 50 | 2.63 |
| Anhui | 46 | 30 | 64 | 2.13 |
| Central-South | | | | |
| Fujian | 37 | 18 | 57 | 3.17 |
| Guangdong | 23 | 9 | 37 | 4.11 |
| Hunan | 24 | 13 | 35 | 2.69 |
| Hubei | 31 | 18 | 45 | 2.50 |
| Jiangxi | 32 | 17 | 48 | 2.82 |
| Guangxi | 25 | 12 | 39 | 3.25 |

Table 1 (cont'd.)

Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates, by province

| Province | Total | Male | Female | Female/male inequality ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southwest | | | | |
| Guizhou | 48 | 29 | 67 | 2.31 |
| Sichuan | 32 | 20 | 45 | 2.25 |
| Tibet | 75 | 63 | 86 | 1.36 |
| Yunnan | 49 | 34 | 64 | 1.88 |
| Northwest | | | | |
| Gansu | 48 | 33 | 65 | 1.97 |
| Ningxia | 43 | 30 | 58 | 1.93 |
| Shaanxi | 33 | 22 | 45 | 2.04 |
| Xinjiang | 31 | 26 | 37 | 1.42 |
| Qinghai | 47 | 32 | 63 | 1.97 |

* The female/male inequality ratio represents the percentage of female illiterates and semi-literates divided by the percentage of male illiterates and semi-literates.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 10-1.

Table 2

Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates in cities and counties

| Cities and Counties | Total | Male | Female | Female/male inequality ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cities** | 16 | 9 | 25 | 2.78 |
| Counties*** | 35 | 21 | 49 | 2.33 |
| Total | 32 | 19 | 45 | 2.37 |

* The female/male inequality ratio represents the percentage of female illiterates and semi-literates divided by the percentage of male illiterates and semi-literates.

** Excluding counties directly administered by cities.

*** Including towns.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Departement of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 314-9.

Table 3

Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates among the nationalities

| Nationalities | Total | Male | Female | Female/male inequality ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 32 | 19 | 45 | 2.37 |
| Han | 31 | 18 | 45 | 2.50 |
| Mongol | 28 | 21 | 37 | 1.76 |
| Hui | 41 | 30 | 53 | 1.77 |
| Tibetan | 75 | 61 | 87 | 1.43 |
| Uygur | 42 | 39 | 46 | 1.18 |
| Miao | 58 | 39 | 77 | 1.97 |
| Yi | 62 | 46 | 78 | 1.70 |
| Zhuang | 31 | 16 | 47 | 2.94 |
| Buyi | 56 | 34 | 78 | 2.29 |
| Korean | 10 | 5 | 16 | 3.20 |
| Man | 17 | 12 | 23 | 1.92 |
| Dong | 45 | 25 | 66 | 2.64 |
| Yao | 48 | 31 | 65 | 2.10 |
| Bai | 41 | 20 | 61 | 3.05 |
| Tujia | 33 | 20 | 48 | 2.40 |
| Hani | 70 | 56 | 84 | 1.50 |
| Kazake | 22 | 17 | 28 | 1.65 |
| Dai | 57 | 45 | 69 | 1.53 |
| Li | 41 | 27 | 56 | 2.07 |
| Lisu | 72 | 58 | 85 | 1.46 |
| Wa | 69 | 59 | 79 | 1.34 |
| She | 51 | 35 | 70 | 2.00 |
| Gaoshan | 24 | 13 | 37 | 2.85 |
| Lahu | 82 | 78 | 87 | 1.11 |
| Shui | 62 | 39 | 86 | 2.20 |
| Dongxiang | 87 | 78 | 96 | 1.23 |
| Naxi | 38 | 24 | 53 | 2.21 |
| Jingpo | 63 | 54 | 71 | 1.31 |
| Kirgiz | 41 | 32 | 51 | 1.59 |
| Tu | 60 | 42 | 79 | 1.88 |
| Daoer | 18 | 16 | 21 | 1.31 |
| Mulao | 35 | 19 | 50 | 2.63 |
| Qiang | 51 | 33 | 68 | 2.06 |
| Bulang | 71 | 62 | 81 | 1.31 |

Table 3 (cont'd.)

Percentage of male and female illiterates and semi-literates among the nationalities

| Nationalities | Total | Male | Female | Female/male inequality ratio* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sala | 72 | 51 | 94 | 1.84 |
| Maonan | 31 | 20 | 42 | 2.10 |
| Gelao | 55 | 37 | 74 | 2.00 |
| Xibo | 11 | 7 | 15 | 2.14 |
| Achang | 60 | 42 | 77 | 1.83 |
| Pumi | 60 | 42 | 79 | 1.88 |
| Tajike | 43 | 33 | 54 | 1.64 |
| Nu | 66 | 58 | 73 | 1.26 |
| Uzbek | 20 | 17 | 22 | 1.29 |
| Russian | 15 | 5 | 20 | 4.00 |
| Ewenke | 16 | 13 | 20 | 1.54 |
| Benglong | 73 | 60 | 87 | 1.45 |
| Baoan | 74 | 56 | 93 | 1.66 |
| Yugu | 37 | 21 | 54 | 2.57 |
| Jing | 37 | 17 | 52 | 3.06 |
| Tataer | 9 | 8 | 10 | 1.25 |
| Dulong | 49 | 44 | 58 | 1.32 |
| Orogen | 23 | 23 | 22 | 0.96 |
| Hezhe | 14 | - | 26 | - |
| Menba | 44 | 29 | 58 | 2.00 |
| Luoba | 82 | 83 | 82 | 0.99 |
| Jinuo | 54 | 45 | 61 | 1.35 |
| Others | 61 | 40 | 82 | 2.05 |
| All national minorities | 43 | 30 | 56 | 1.87 |

* The female/male inequality ratio represents the percentage of female illiterates and semi-literates divided by the percentage of male illiterates and semi-literates.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 238-41.

Table 4

Illiterates and semi-literates, by occupation

| Occupation | Illiterates and semi-literates | | No. of persons in occupation* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | N* | |
| Total working population | 28.26 | 147,321,780 | 521,377,730 |
| A. Professional and technical personnel | 0.36 | 96,010 | 26,442,640 |
| 1. Scientific research | 0.87 | 1,320 | 151,420 |
| 2. Engineering agriculture and forestry | 0.60 | 17,550 | 2,933,930 |
| 3. Management of science and technology, and supporting staff | 0.33 | 970 | 294,400 |
| 4. Aeroplane and ship-building technology | 6.03 | 3,910 | 64,850 |
| 5. Health and medical work | 0.78 | 35,950 | 4,606,420 |
| 6. Economic affairs | 0.20 | 15,140 | 7,668,490 |
| 7. Legal affairs | 0.10 | 180 | 171,260 |
| 8. Teaching | 0.04 | 3,940 | 9,596,530 |
| 9. Arts and sports | 1.76 | 9,180 | 521,690 |
| 10. Cultural activities | 0.25 | 1,040 | 410,020 |
| 11. Religion | 28.90 | 6,830 | 23,630 |
| B. Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions | 1.94 | 156,840 | 8,084,650 |
| 1. Government agencies | 0.14 | 1,130 | 829,090 |
| 2. Party committees and people's organizations | 0.93 | 11,650 | 1,247,400 |
| 3. Street administrative offices/rural people's communes | 6.67 | 26,480 | 396,710 |
| 4. Enterprises, institutions and related administrative organs | 2.09 | 117,580 | 5,611,450 |

Table 4 (cont'd. 1)

Illiterates and semi-literates, by occupation

| Occupation | Illiterates and semi-literates | | No. of persons in occupation* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | N* | |
| C. Office clerks and related staff | 1.13 | 76,530 | 6,767,140 |
| 1. Administrative staff | 0.80 | 29,060 | 3,623,530 |
| 2. Staff for political and security affairs | 1.64 | 33,350 | 2,037,290 |
| 3. Postal staff | 0.63 | 3,760 | 601,030 |
| 4. Other office clerks and staff | 2.05 | 10,360 | 505,290 |
| D. Workers engaged in commerce | 6.45 | 608,440 | 9,428,320 |
| 1. Sales staff | 7.52 | 530,810 | 7,058,680 |
| 2. Purchasing agents and workers for supply and sales of commodities | 1.73 | 32,230 | 1,863,710 |
| 3. Procurement staff | 9.06 | 36,810 | 406,300 |
| 4. Other workers engaged in commerce | 8.62 | 8,590 | 99,630 |
| E. Workers engaged in service trade | 17.90 | 2,053,660 | 11,471,650 |
| 1. Attendants | 18.57 | 1,439,980 | 7,755,540 |
| 2. Cooks and kitchen workers | 16.92 | 515,010 | 3,044,150 |
| 3. Guides | 4.81 | 90 | 1,870 |
| 4. Workers for repairing consumer goods | 11.90 | 68,350 | 574,340 |
| 5. Other workers in service trade | 31.57 | 30,230 | 95,750 |
| F. Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery | 36.56 | 137,278,080 | 375,499,540 |
| 1. Responsible persons for agricultural activities | 11.79 | 205,080 | 1,739,490 |
| 2. Farming | 36.76 | 132,385,490 | 360,099,170 |

Table 4 (cont'd. 2)

Illiterates and semi-literates, by occupation

| Occupation | Illiterates and semi-literates | | No. of persons in occupation* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | N* | |
| 3. Forestry | 26.26 | 797,700 | 3,037,320 |
| 4. Animal husbandry | 52.39 | 3,057,050 | 5,835,040 |
| 5. Fishery | 32.76 | 569,800 | 1,739,270 |
| 6. Hunting | 36.49 | 1,080 | 2,960 |
| 7. Operators of agricultural machines | 4.16 | 96,770 | 2,323,340 |
| 8. Others | 22.84 | 165,110 | 722,950 |
| G. Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities | 8.45 | 7,030,020 | 83,204,240 |
| 1. Mining, quarrying, exploring, well-drilling, salt-making | 13.63 | 590,390 | 4,330,990 |
| 2. Metal smelting and processing | 6.57 | 192,620 | 2,931,180 |
| 3. Chemical industry | 5.89 | 87,340 | 1,482,680 |
| 4. Rubber and plastic products | 10.64 | 134,460 | 1,263,800 |
| 5. Textiles, knitting and dyeing | 7.49 | 367,200 | 4,902,710 |
| 6. Leather, fur and their products | 8.78 | 67,870 | 772,650 |
| 7. Clothing | 12.61 | 632,840 | 5,018,740 |
| 8. Food and beverages | 12.82 | 421,140 | 3,284,040 |
| 9. Tobacco | 5.36 | 4,990 | 93,120 |
| 10. Wood processing, wood, bamboo, hemp, cane, palm and straw products | 12.35 | 860,840 | 6,968,380 |
| 11. Paper making and paper products | 14.13 | 124,610 | 881,570 |
| 12. Printing and related activities | 3.84 | 34,270 | 892,640 |
| 13. Stone-cutting and carving | 14.72 | 53,690 | 364,630 |
| 14. Forging, manufacture of tools and installation of machine tools | 4.06 | 266,290 | 6,559,190 |

Table 4 (cont'd. 3)

Illiterates and semi-literates, by occupation

| Occupation | Illiterates and semi-literates | | No. of persons in occupation* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | % | N* | |
| 15. Machine-assembling and manufacture of precision instruments | 2.64 | 103,270 | 3,917,970 |
| 16. Installation, repairing and assembling of electric and electronic equipment and related activities | 1.94 | 80,530 | 4,153,660 |
| 17. Operators for recording equipment in broadcasting stations and projectionists | 0.35 | 990 | 279,070 |
| 18. Plumbers, welders, workers for cold-working and installation of metal components | 4.17 | 124,310 | 2,978,360 |
| 19. Glass, ceramics and enamel products | 8.92 | 80,530 | 902,360 |
| 20. Painters | 6.84 | 61,100 | 892,780 |
| 21. Other production workers and related workers | 13.79 | 659,760 | 4,782,460 |
| 22. Construction workers | 8.88 | 611,250 | 6,879,400 |
| 23. Operators for power equipment | 5.08 | 89,670 | 1,765,090 |
| 24. Loaders and operators for loading equipment | 11.70 | 424,930 | 3,630,510 |
| 25. Operators for transportation equipment | 10.90 | 700,410 | 6,424,480 |
| 26. Workers for inspection, measuring, testing and analysis and related activities | 2.07 | 43,080 | 2,077,530 |
| 27. Other workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities | 4.43 | 211,640 | 4,774,250 |
| H. Other non-classified workers | 4.53 | 22,200 | 479,550 |

* A multiple of 10 has been applied to all figures in this column to approximate the total real population.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 386-9.

Table 5

Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage

| Occupational status | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Professional and technical personnel | 5.57<br>(61.82) | 4.43<br>(38.18) | 5.07<br>(100) |
| 2. Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, entreprises and institutions | 2.47<br>(89.58) | 0.37<br>(10.42) | 1.55<br>(100) |
| 3. Office clerks and related staff | 1.74<br>(75.57) | 0.73<br>(24.43) | 1.30<br>(100) |
| 4. Workers engaged in commerce | 1.73<br>(53.92) | 1.91<br>(46.08) | 1.81<br>(100) |
| 5. Workers engaged in service trade | 2.03<br>(52.04) | 2.41<br>(47.96) | 2.20<br>(100) |
| 6. Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery | 68.06<br>(53.20) | 77.13<br>(46.80) | 72.02<br>(100) |
| 7. Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities | 18.30<br>(64.57) | 12.94<br>(35.43) | 15.96<br>(100) |
| 8. Other non-classified workers | 0.09<br>(58.35) | 0.09<br>(41.65) | 0.09<br>(100) |
| Total | 100<br>(56.30) | 100<br>(43.70) | 100<br>(100) |
| | N =<br>293,535,220 | N =<br>227,842,510 | N =<br>521,377,730 |

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 336-41.

Table 6

Occupational status of working population, by province, in percentage

| Province | Occupational status* | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | % | N** |
| National | 5.07 | 1.55 | 1.30 | 1.81 | 2.20 | 72.02 | 15.96 | 0.09 | 100 | 521,377,730 |
| Northeast | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liaoning | 8.26 | 3.10 | 2.22 | 3.33 | 4.57 | 43.05 | 35.20 | 0.25 | 100 | 17,709,850 |
| Jilin | 8.11 | 2.93 | 2.21 | 3.13 | 4.24 | 54.09 | 25.14 | 0.15 | 100 | 9,531,830 |
| Heilongjiang | 9.26 | 3.21 | 2.43 | 3.30 | 5.69 | 46.41 | 29.54 | 0.16 | 100 | 13,423,910 |
| North | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beijing | 13.56 | 4.03 | 4.29 | 3.88 | 7.35 | 24.60 | 41.88 | 0.40 | 100 | 5,420,320 |
| Tianjin | 10.46 | 3.54 | 3.26 | 3.89 | 6.20 | 29.35 | 43.01 | 0.29 | 100 | 4,413,870 |
| Hebei | 4.33 | 1.47 | 1.27 | 1.59 | 1.74 | 76.42 | 13.06 | 0.11 | 100 | 27,749,130 |
| Shandong | 4.34 | 1.25 | 0.87 | 1.35 | 1.59 | 76.13 | 14.44 | 0.03 | 100 | 40,237,800 |
| Henan | 3.92 | 1.04 | 0.96 | 1.30 | 1.26 | 83.60 | 7.85 | 0.06 | 100 | 39,855,190 |
| Inner Mongolia | 7.03 | 2.14 | 2.21 | 2.01 | 2.91 | 66.68 | 16.82 | 0.20 | 100 | 9,024,840 |
| Shanxi | 6.02 | 1.93 | 1.67 | 1.75 | 2.07 | 69.23 | 17.18 | 0.13 | 100 | 13,041,810 |
| East | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai | 10.52 | 3.19 | 3.35 | 3.92 | 7.43 | 23.74 | 47.63 | 0.23 | 100 | 7,471,700 |
| Zhejiang | 4.42 | 1.49 | 0.88 | 2.27 | 2.28 | 60.79 | 27.81 | 0.06 | 100 | 20,892,080 |
| Jiangsu | 5.19 | 1.73 | 1.05 | 2.07 | 2.63 | 63.62 | 23.60 | 0.12 | 100 | 34,730,880 |
| Anhui | 3.87 | 1.21 | 0.87 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 80.46 | 10.29 | 0.09 | 100 | 26,067,050 |

Table 6 (cont'd. 1)

Occupational status of working population, by province, in percentage

| Province | Occupational status* | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | % | N** |
| Central-South | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fujian | 5.54 | 1.46 | 1.55 | 2.30 | 1.86 | 69.45 | 17.75 | 0.10 | 100 | 11,760,880 |
| Guangdong | 4.72 | 1.33 | 1.40 | 2.60 | 2.23 | 70.98 | 16.70 | 0.05 | 100 | 30,685,880 |
| Hunan | 4.07 | 1.21 | 1.02 | 1.34 | 1.58 | 78.63 | 12.10 | 0.05 | 100 | 28,234,130 |
| Hubei | 5.27 | 1.63 | 1.21 | 1.84 | 2.31 | 73.47 | 14.19 | 0.08 | 100 | 25,769,230 |
| Jiangxi | 4.79 | 1.43 | 1.14 | 1.53 | 2.01 | 73.67 | 15.39 | 0.04 | 100 | 15,517,250 |
| Guangxi | 3.83 | 1.09 | 0.95 | 1.41 | 1.26 | 84.00 | 7.41 | 0.04 | 100 | 18,611,580 |
| Southwest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guizhou | 3.67 | 1.17 | 0.95 | 1.15 | 1.01 | 85.27 | 6.70 | 0.07 | 100 | 13,958,540 |
| Sichuan | 3.78 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 1.19 | 1.42 | 82.42 | 9.15 | 0.07 | 100 | 54,619,940 |
| Tibet | 3.50 | 1.58 | 1.29 | 0.51 | 1.22 | 85.18 | 6.70 | 0.02 | 100 | 987,940 |
| Yunnan | 3.76 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 1.16 | 84.16 | 7.93 | 0.03 | 100 | 16,711,710 |

Table 6 (cont'd. 2)

Occupational status of working population, by province, in percentage

| Province | Occupational status* | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | % | N** |
| Northwest | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gansu | 4.46 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.20 | 1.51 | 80.28 | 9.90 | 0.09 | 100 | 10,362,200 |
| Ningxia | 5.66 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 1.38 | 2.23 | 73.44 | 14.09 | 0.06 | 100 | 1,802,650 |
| Shaanxi | 5.68 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.44 | 1.82 | 75.98 | 12.07 | 0.08 | 100 | 14,934,650 |
| Xinjiang | 7.72 | 2.12 | 2.05 | 1.88 | 2.94 | 64.36 | 18.84 | 0.09 | 100 | 6,038,960 |
| Qinghai | 7.14 | 1.88 | 2.02 | 1.54 | 2.37 | 69.49 | 15.44 | 0.12 | 100 | 1,811,930 |

* 1 = Professional and technical personnel
2 = Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions
3 = Office clerks and related staff
4 = Workers engaged in commerce
5 = Workers engaged in service trade
6 = Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery
7 = Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities
8 = Other non-classified workers

** A multiple of 10 has been applied to all figures in this column to approximate the total real population.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 336-41.

Table 7

Occupational status of working population, among Han and national minorities, in percentage

| Occupational status | Han | National minorities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Professional and technical personnel | 5.14<br>(94.99) | 4.00<br>(5.01) | 5.07<br>(100) |
| 2. Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions | 1.58<br>(95.35) | 1.13<br>(4.65) | 1.55<br>(100) |
| 3. Office clerks and related staff | 1.32<br>(95.13) | 0.99<br>(4.87) | 1.30<br>(100) |
| 4. Workers engaged in commerce | 1.85<br>(95.95) | 1.15<br>(4.05) | 1.81<br>(100) |
| 5. Workers engaged in service trade | 2.26<br>(96.32) | 1.27<br>(3.68) | 2.20<br>(100) |
| 6. Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery | 71.21<br>(92.60) | 83.94<br>(7.40) | 72.02<br>(100) |
| 7. Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities | 16.54<br>(97.04) | 7.44<br>(2.96) | 15.96<br>(100) |
| 8. Other non-classified workers | 0.09<br>(96.15) | 0.06<br>(3.85) | 0.09<br>(100) |
| Total | 100<br>(93.65)<br>N=<br>488,262,440 | 100<br>(6.35)<br>N=<br>33,115,290 | 100<br>(100)<br>N=<br>521,377,730 |

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 250-1 and 336-41.

Table 8

Occupational status of working population of each nationality, in percentage

| Nationality | Occupational status* | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | % | N** |
| Total | 5.07 | 1.55 | 1.30 | 1.81 | 2.20 | 72.02 | 15.96 | 0.09 | 100 | 521,377,730 |
| Han | 5.14 | 1.58 | 1.32 | 1.85 | 2.26 | 71.21 | 16.54 | 0.09 | 100 | 488,262,440 |
| Mongol | 9.14 | 2.65 | 2.41 | 1.72 | 2.11 | 71.97 | 9.83 | 0.17 | 100 | 1,374,890 |
| Hui | 5.59 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 3.55 | 4.01 | 61.05 | 22.23 | 0.15 | 100 | 3,588,200 |
| Tibetan | 3.36 | 1.18 | 0.88 | 0.36 | 0.58 | 89.74 | 3.87 | 0.02 | 100 | 1,929,860 |
| Uygur | 4.04 | 0.82 | 0.87 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 84.27 | 7.18 | 0.03 | 100 | 2,916,770 |
| Miao | 1.86 | 0.59 | 0.46 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 94.62 | 1.83 | 0.02 | 100 | 2,503,580 |
| Yi | 1.99 | 0.63 | 0.51 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 94.21 | 2.02 | 0.01 | 100 | 2,803,630 |
| Zhuang | 3.13 | 0.81 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.65 | 90.41 | 3.50 | 0.02 | 100 | 6,798,320 |
| Buyi | 2.06 | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 94.20 | 1.86 | 0.08 | 100 | 1,054,890 |
| Korean | 10.64 | 3.12 | 2.20 | 2.81 | 3.30 | 57.34 | 20.45 | 0.15 | 100 | 923,170 |
| Man | 8.42 | 2.64 | 1.92 | 2.52 | 3.29 | 57.97 | 23.06 | 0.17 | 100 | 1,940,600 |
| Dong | 2.50 | 0.89 | 0.66 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 92.94 | 2.17 | 0.01 | 100 | 745,800 |
| Yao | 1.81 | 0.47 | 0.52 | 0.30 | 0.23 | 95.05 | 1.61 | 0.01 | 100 | 715,050 |
| Bai | 4.04 | 1.17 | 1.07 | 0.66 | 0.82 | 83.34 | 8.87 | 0.02 | 100 | 567,990 |
| Tujia | 2.99 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.57 | 91.30 | 3.23 | 0.02 | 100 | 1,499,160 |
| Hani | 1.83 | 0.39 | 0.57 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 94.95 | 1.61 | 0.02 | 100 | 536,500 |
| Kazak | 10.51 | 1.88 | 1.92 | 1.25 | 1.58 | 75.10 | 7.70 | 0.06 | 100 | 283,350 |
| Dai | 2.22 | 0.36 | 0.54 | 0.37 | 0.26 | 93.56 | 2.69 | 0.00 | 100 | 472,910 |
| Li | 2.82 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.65 | 0.51 | 92.49 | 2.15 | 0.02 | 100 | 406,930 |

Table 8 (cont'd. 1)

Occupational status of working population of each nationality, in percentage

| Nationality | Occupational status* | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | % | N** |
| Lisu | 1.31 | 0.32 | 0.51 | 0.28 | 0.17 | 96.44 | 0.96 | 0.00 | 100 | 240,580 |
| Wa | 1.69 | 0.39 | 0.77 | 0.37 | 0.19 | 93.35 | 3.24 | - | 100 | 142,940 |
| She | 2.16 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 89.64 | 5.81 | 0.04 | 100 | 165,020 |
| Gaoshan | 4.21 | 6.32 | 3.16 | 3.16 | 3.16 | 51.58 | 27.37 | 1.05 | 100 | 950 |
| Lahu | 1.02 | 0.09 | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 96.96 | 1.29 | 0.01 | 100 | 175,870 |
| Shui | 1.70 | 0.56 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.28 | 95.10 | 1.63 | 0.03 | 100 | 151,800 |
| Dongxiang | 0.97 | 0.22 | 0.38 | 0.11 | 0.22 | 97.10 | 0.98 | 0.01 | 100 | 138,400 |
| Naxi | 5.68 | 2.34 | 2.14 | 1.54 | 1.71 | 77.83 | 8.76 | - | 100 | 133,510 |
| Jingpo | 3.01 | 0.47 | 0.64 | 0.82 | 0.32 | 91.37 | 3.37 | - | 100 | 46,570 |
| Kirgiz | 6.42 | 1.20 | 1.56 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 85.67 | 3.54 | 0.08 | 100 | 47,520 |
| Tu | 4.04 | 0.69 | 1.01 | 0.46 | 0.73 | 90.32 | 2.73 | 0.01 | 100 | 69,510 |
| Dawoer | 14.41 | 5.29 | 5.87 | 3.90 | 4.15 | 47.27 | 18.89 | 0.22 | 100 | 35,940 |
| Mulao | 2.83 | 0.99 | 0.77 | 1.20 | 1.31 | 88.49 | 4.36 | 0.05 | 100 | 44,220 |
| Qiang | 3.46 | 0.96 | 0.77 | 0.31 | 0.44 | 91.42 | 2.62 | 0.02 | 100 | 48,020 |
| Bulang | 1.12 | 0.24 | 0.56 | 0.28 | 0.07 | 96.65 | 1.05 | 0.03 | 100 | 28,620 |
| Sala | 3.60 | 1.11 | 0.69 | 0.88 | 0.69 | 90.11 | 2.91 | - | 100 | 30,540 |
| Maonan | 2.14 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.48 | 0.54 | 91.86 | 3.70 | - | 100 | 18,670 |
| Gelao | 1.47 | 0.18 | 0.39 | 0.18 | 0.22 | 96.16 | 1.36 | 0.04 | 100 | 27,890 |
| Xibo | 10.99 | 3.41 | 2.64 | 2.85 | 2.97 | 54.90 | 22.06 | 0.18 | 100 | 33,680 |
| Achang | 1.04 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.07 | 0.26 | 95.76 | 2.15 | 0.07 | 100 | 15,340 |

Table 8 (cont'd. 2)

Occupational status of working population of each nationality, in percentage

| Nationality | Occupational Status* | | | | | | | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | % | N** |
| Pumi | 4.18 | 1.04 | 0.94 | 0.31 | 0.73 | 89.77 | 3.03 | - | 100 | 9,580 |
| Tajike | 7.60 | 2.56 | 1.66 | 0.90 | 1.13 | 81.10 | 5.05 | - | 100 | 13,280 |
| Nu | 2.14 | 0.54 | 0.99 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 94.95 | 0.61 | - | 100 | 13,070 |
| Uzbek | 21.63 | 3.43 | 2.36 | 10.06 | 3.85 | 28.69 | 29.98 | - | 100 | 4,670 |
| Russian | 27.52 | 1.83 | 3.67 | 4.59 | 7.34 | 6.42 | 47.71 | 0.92 | 100 | 1,090 |
| Ewenke | 13.45 | 5.26 | 4.24 | 2.78 | 1.46 | 64.03 | 8.48 | 0.29 | 100 | 6,840 |
| Benglong | 2.86 | 0.32 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 0.32 | 92.69 | 3.18 | - | 100 | 6,290 |
| Baoan | 1.21 | 2.11 | 0.60 | - | - | 94.56 | 1.51 | - | 100 | 3,310 |
| Yugu | 10.18 | 4.19 | 3.59 | 2.99 | 1.20 | 69.16 | 8.68 | - | 100 | 3,340 |
| Jing | 4.62 | 1.12 | 1.75 | 2.07 | 2.71 | 79.27 | 8.45 | - | 100 | 6,270 |
| Tataer | 18.37 | 4.49 | 4.90 | 2.86 | 3.67 | 47.75 | 17.55 | 0.41 | 100 | 2,450 |
| Dulong | 9.22 | 4.61 | 5.07 | 1.84 | 2.76 | 68.66 | 7.37 | 0.46 | 100 | 2,170 |
| Oroqen | 7.89 | 1.32 | 7.89 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 56.58 | 21.05 | - | 100 | 760 |
| Hezhe | 23.08 | 11.54 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 3.85 | 11.54 | 42.31 | - | 100 | 260 |
| Menba | 12.28 | 3.51 | 15.79 | - | - | 63.16 | 3.51 | 1.75 | 100 | 570 |
| Luoba | 7.14 | - | 1.79 | - | - | 91.07 | - | - | 100 | 560 |
| Jinuo | 2.17 | 0.99 | 0.59 | 0.79 | 0.20 | 92.49 | 2.77 | - | 100 | 5,060 |
| Others | 1.93 | 0.55 | 0.38 | 0.29 | 0.18 | 95.14 | 1.51 | 0.02 | 100 | 376,830 |
| All national minorities | 4.00 | 1.13 | 0.99 | 1.15 | 1.27 | 83.94 | 7.44 | 0.06 | 100 | 33,115,290 |

Table 8 (cont'd. 3)

Occupational status of working population of each nationality, in percentage

* 1 = Professional and technical personnel
  2 = Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions
  3 = Office clerks and related staff
  4 = Workers engaged in commerce
  5 = Workers engaged in service trade
  6 = Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery
  7 = Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities
  8 = Other non-classified workers.

** A multiple of 10 has been applied to all figures in this column to approximate the total real population.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 250-9 and 336-41.

Table 9

Percentage of women in working population, by nationality

| Nationality | % of women in working population | Nationality | % of women in working population |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 44 | Tu | 46 |
| | | Daweer | 32 |
| Han | 43 | Mulao | 49 |
| Mongol | 36 | Qiang | 48 |
| Hui | 45 | Bulang | 48 |
| Tibetan | 50 | Sala | 47 |
| Uygur | 45 | Maonan | 50 |
| Miao | 48 | Gelao | 47 |
| Yi | 49 | Xibo | 36 |
| Zhuang | 49 | Achang | 50 |
| Buyi | 49 | Pumi | 47 |
| Korean | 45 | Tajike | 43 |
| Man | 33 | Nu | 51 |
| Dong | 46 | Uzbek | 32 |
| Yao | 47 | Russian | 53 |
| Bai | 50 | Ewenke | 38 |
| Tujia | 46 | Benglong | 46 |
| Hani | 48 | Baoan | 47 |
| Kazak | 32 | Yugu | 46 |
| Dai | 49 | Jing | 54 |
| Li | 49 | Tatar | 31 |
| Lisu | 49 | Dulong | 37 |
| Wa | 49 | Oroqen | 30 |
| She | 31 | Hezhe | 42 |
| Gaoshan | 46 | Menba | 47 |
| Lahu | 49 | Luoba | 52 |
| Shui | 48 | Jinwo | 49 |
| Dongxiang | 47 | Other minorities | 48 |
| Naxi | 48 | | |
| Jingpo | 51 | All nat. minorities | 46 |
| Kirgiz | 44 | | |

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 250-8 and 336.

Table 10

Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with a small female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy

| Nationality | Total % of illiterates and semi-literates | Female/male inequality ratio* | Male or female | Occupational status** | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Uygur | 42 | 1.18 | M | 4.89 | 1.39 | 1.35 | 1.68 | 1.79 | 78.90 | 9.96 | 0.04 | 100 |
| | | | F | 3.01 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 1.00 | 0.94 | 90.86 | 3.76 | 0.02 | 100 |
| Wa | 69 | 1.34 | M | 2.59 | 0.68 | 1.45 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 88.96 | 5.76 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 0.75 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.21 | 97.88 | 0.64 | - | 100 |
| Lahu | 82 | 1.11 | M | 1.28 | 0.17 | 0.46 | 0.29 | 0.13 | 95.47 | 2.19 | 0.01 | 100 |
| | | | F | 0.75 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 98.51 | 0.35 | - | 100 |
| Dongxiang | 87 | 1.23 | M | 1.66 | 0.42 | 0.69 | 0.19 | 0.39 | 95.02 | 1.61 | 0.01 | 100 |
| | | | F | 0.19 | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 99.49 | 0.25 | 0.01 | 100 |
| Jingpo | 63 | 1.31 | M | 4.42 | 0.84 | 1.10 | 0.57 | 0.09 | 87.99 | 4.99 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 1.67 | 0.12 | 0.21 | 1.04 | 0.54 | 94.57 | 1.84 | - | 100 |
| Daoer | 18 | 1.31 | M | 9.67 | 6.57 | 5.83 | 2.12 | 3.02 | 51.88 | 20.76 | 0.16 | 100 |
| | | | F | 24.61 | 2.54 | 5.95 | 7.71 | 6.57 | 37.39 | 14.89 | 0.35 | 100 |

Table 10 (cont'd. 1)

Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with a small female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy

| Nationality | Total % of illiterates and semi-literates | Female/male inequality ratio* | Male or female | Occupational Status** | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Bulang | 71 | 1.31 | M | 1.75 | 0.47 | 0.81 | 0.40 | 0.07 | 94.75 | 1.75 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 0.44 | - | 0.29 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 98.69 | 0.29 | 0.07 | 100 |
| Nu | 66 | 1.26 | M | 2.79 | 0.77 | 1.70 | 0.62 | 0.15 | 93.33 | 0.62 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 1.51 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.60 | 96.53 | 0.60 | - | 100 |
| Uzbek | 20 | 1.29 | M | 13.17 | 4.39 | 2.82 | 11.60 | 5.02 | 31.35 | 31.66 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 39.86 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 6.76 | 1.35 | 22.97 | 26.35 | - | 100 |
| Tataer | 9 | 1.25 | M | 14.20 | 5.92 | 2.96 | 1.18 | 4.14 | 49.70 | 21.30 | 0.59 | 100 |
| | | | F | 27.63 | 1.32 | 9.21 | 6.58 | 2.63 | 43.42 | 9.21 | - | 100 |
| Dulong | 49 | 1.32 | M | 12.41 | 6.57 | 5.84 | 1.46 | 3.65 | 57.66 | 11.68 | 0.73 | 100 |
| | | | F | 3.75 | 1.25 | 3.75 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 87.50 | - | - | 100 |
| Oroqen | 23 | 0.96 | M | 3.77 | 1.89 | 7.55 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 62.26 | 20.75 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 17.39 | - | 8.70 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 43.48 | 21.74 | - | 100 |
| Luoba | 82 | 0.99 | M | 3.70 | - | 3.70 | - | - | 92.59 | - | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 10.34 | - | - | - | - | 89.65 | - | - | 100 |

Table 10 (cont'd. 2)

Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with small female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy

| Nationality | Total % of illiterates and semi-literates | Female/male inequality ratio* | Male or female | Occupational status** | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Jinuo | 54 | 1.35 | M | 2.34 | 1.95 | 1.17 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 88.67 | 5.08 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 2.00 | - | - | 1.20 | - | 96.40 | 0.40 | - | 100 |

* The female/male inequality ratio represents the percentage of female illiterates and semi-literates divided by the percentage of male illiterates and semi-literates.

** 1 = Professional and technical personnel
2 = Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions
3 = Office clerks and related staff
4 = Workers engaged in commerce
5 = Workers engaged in service trade
6 = Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery
7 = Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activites
8 = Other non-classified workers.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 238-41 and 250-9.

Table 11

Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with a large female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy

| Nationality | Total % of illiterates and semi-literates | Female/male inequality ratio* | Male or female | Occupational status** | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Han | 31 | 2.50 | M | 5.60 | 2.50 | 1.76 | 1.77 | 2.09 | 67.30 | 18.87 | 0.10 | 100 |
| | | | F | 4.55 | 0.38 | 0.75 | 1.96 | 2.49 | 76.28 | 13.51 | 0.09 | 100 |
| Zhuang | 31 | 2.94 | M | 4.90 | 1.49 | 1.29 | 0.84 | 0.60 | 85.89 | 4.97 | 0.02 | 100 |
| | | | F | 1.27 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.62 | 0.70 | 95.18 | 1.96 | 0.02 | 100 |
| Buyi | 56 | 2.29 | M | 3.15 | 1.17 | 0.86 | 0.40 | 0.32 | 91.07 | 2.89 | 0.12 | 100 |
| | | | F | 0.95 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.28 | 0.29 | 97.40 | 0.81 | 0.04 | 100 |
| Korean | 10 | 3.20 | M | 10.90 | 5.16 | 3.18 | 2.08 | 2.00 | 53.87 | 22.69 | 0.12 | 100 |
| | | | F | 10.33 | 0.68 | 1.02 | 3.68 | 4.86 | 61.52 | 17.74 | 0.17 | 100 |
| Dong | 45 | 2.64 | M | 3.67 | 1.53 | 1.06 | 0.41 | 0.30 | 90.00 | 3.02 | 0.00 | 100 |
| | | | F | 1.10 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.40 | 0.56 | 96.44 | 1.17 | 0.01 | 100 |
| Bai | 41 | 3.05 | M | 5.85 | 2.19 | 1.79 | 0.75 | 0.67 | 74.59 | 14.13 | 0.02 | 100 |
| | | | F | 2.24 | 0.15 | 0.36 | 0.57 | 0.98 | 92.10 | 3.61 | 0.01 | 100 |
| Tujia | 33 | 2.40 | M | 4.32 | 1.36 | 0.90 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 87.40 | 4.91 | 0.02 | 100 |
| | | | F | 1.43 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.48 | 0.61 | 95.89 | 1.25 | 0.02 | 100 |

Table 11 (cont'd. 1)

Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with a large female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy

| Nationality | Total % of illiterates and semi-literates | Female/male inequality ratio* | Male or female | Occupational status** | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Gaoshan | 24 | 2.85 | M | 1.96 | 11.76 | 5.88 | 1.96 | 3.92 | 41.18 | 31.37 | 1.96 | 100 |
| | | | F | 6.82 | - | - | 4.55 | 2.27 | 63.64 | 22.73 | - | 100 |
| Shui | 62 | 2.20 | M | 2.69 | 1.02 | 0.53 | 0.37 | 0.34 | 92.34 | 2.66 | 0.05 | 100 |
| | | | F | 0.63 | 0.07 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 0.20 | 98.08 | 0.53 | 0.01 | 100 |
| Naxi | 38 | 2.21 | M | 7.93 | 4.24 | 3.60 | 1.51 | 0.96 | 70.43 | 11.34 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 3.30 | 0.31 | 0.59 | 1.58 | 2.51 | 85.72 | 6.00 | - | 100 |
| Mulao | 35 | 2.63 | M | 4.17 | 1.82 | 1.33 | 0.89 | 1.15 | 85.50 | 5.10 | 0.04 | 100 |
| | | | F | 1.43 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 91.60 | 3.60 | 0.05 | 100 |
| Russian | 15 | 4.00 | M | 19.61 | 3.92 | - | - | 1.96 | 5.88 | 66.67 | 1.96 | 100 |
| | | | F | 34.48 | - | 6.90 | 8.62 | 12.07 | 6.90 | 31.03 | - | 100 |
| Yugu | 37 | 2.57 | M | 9.44 | 7.22 | 3.89 | 3.33 | 0.55 | 62.78 | 12.78 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 11.04 | 0.65 | 3.25 | 2.60 | 1.95 | 76.62 | 3.90 | - | 100 |

Table 11 (cont'd. 2)

Occupational status of working population, by sex, in percentage, among nationalities with a large female/male inequality ratio of illiteracy

| Nationality | Total % of illiterates and semi-literates | Female/male inequality ratio* | Male or female | Occupational status** | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Jing | 37 | 3.06 | M | 5.24 | 2.45 | 3.50 | 2.45 | 1.75 | 73.08 | 11.54 | - | 100 |
| | | | F | 4.11 | - | 0.29 | 1.76 | 3.52 | 84.46 | 5.86 | - | 100 |

* The female/male inequality ratio represents the percentage of female illiterates and semi-literates divided by the percentage of male illiterates and semi-literates.

** 1 = Professional and technical personnel
2 = Heads of government agencies, party committees, people's organizations, enterprises and institutions
3 = Office clerks and related staff
4 = Workers engaged in commerce
5 = Workers engaged in service trade
6 = Workers engaged in farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery
7 = Workers engaged in industrial production, transport and related activities
8 = Other non-classified workers.

Source: Population Census Office under the State Council and Department of Population Statistics, State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Major Figures by 10 Percent Sampling Tabulation on the 1982 Population Census of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, July 1983, pp. 238-41, 250-9 and 336-41.

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